ÖSYM

T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

YÜKSEKÖĞRETİM KURUMLARI SINAVI

YABANCI DİL TESTİ (2024-YDT)

İNGİLİZCE

9 HAZİRAN 2024 PAZAR

AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu kitapçıkta toplam **80 soru** bulunmaktadır.
2. Bu sınav için verilen cevaplama süresi **120 dakikadır (2 saat).**
3. **Bu sınav puanlanırken doğru cevaplarınızın sayısından yanlış cevaplarınızın sayısının dörtte biri çıkarılacak ve kalan sayı bu test ile ilgili ham puanınız olacaktır.**
4. Kitapçığın sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
5. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Bir soru ile ilgili cevabınızı, cevap kâğıdında o soru için ayrılmış olan yere işaretlemeyi unutmayınız.
6. Bu kitapçıkta yer alan her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Cevap kâğıdında bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır. İşaretlediğiniz bir cevabı değiştirmek istediğinizde silme işlemini çok iyi yapmanız gerektiğini unutmayınız.
7. Sınavda uyulacak kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapağında belirtilmiştir.

Bu testte 80 soru vardır.

1. - 8. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. While most synthetic vitamins are just as useful as the natural forms, controversy has arisen over the ---- of synthetic versus natural forms of vitamin E.

A) adjustment
B) vulnerability
C) efficacy
D) severity
E) inspection

2. The problem of evaluating new biomedical technologies and their relationship both to individuals and to society is ---- as technology comes evermore to dominate the biological lives of humans.

A) inferior
B) accessible
C) sustainable
D) crucial
E) appropriate

3. Animation is the rapid display of a sequence of images, each ---- different from the last, to give the illusion of motion.

A) notoriously
B) slightly
C) coincidentally
D) arguably
E) adversely

4. With the knowledge that surface and ground waters are resources that can be overused, farmers are paying attention to the methods of conserving and reusing water while ---- the growth of their crops.

A) transmitting
B) surrendering
C) admitting
D) installing
E) maintaining

5. There is no single person ---- inventing the bicycle since many people independently developed models throughout history that would lead to the creation of bicycle as it is known today.

A) exposed to
B) derived from
C) credited with
D) deprived of
E) counted against

6. Many of the chemical controls for insects and diseases ---- the plants to which they are applied if they ----.

A) could have damaged / were misused
B) can damage / are misused
C) would have damaged / are being misused
D) will damage / had been misused
E) might have damaged / would be misused

7. By about 7000 BCE, the tools and skills of Stone Age people ---- sufficiently to enable cultivating groups ---- towns with more than 1,000 people, such as Çatalhöyük in present-day Türkiye.

A) were advancing / being supported

B) may have advanced / to have supported

C) would have advanced / supporting

D) had advanced / to support

E) advanced / to be supported

8. When ---- the bedroom, people are advised to choose colours like aqua green, baby blue, and light pink, which ---- to have a calming effect.

A) to paint / had been reported

B) painted / are reported

C) having painted / were reported

D) painting / have been reported

E) being painted / would be reported

9. - 15. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

9. Plants absorb carbon to create carbohydrate ---- photosynthesis, while other processes, such as the death of organisms, both ---- land and in the sea, return carbon to the ground.

A) under / at

B) from / to

C) through / on

D) for / off

E) with / by

10. In many nomadic societies, herd animals like cattle and sheep provide almost the entire basis ---- sustaining people; for instance, the animals are slaughtered for food, and clothing is woven ---- the fibres of their hair.

A) with / over

B) about / in

C) at / through

D) to / on

E) for / from

11. ---- scientists have learned more about the chemistry of the atmosphere, our understanding of air pollution has increased rapidly.

A) Unless

B) As

C) Although

D) Until

E) Whether

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

12. ---- Naples, a lively southern Italian city, is famous for its delicious tomatoes and outstanding mozzarella cheese, it is not surprising that it is also the undisputed 'home of the pizza'.

A) Even if
B) Given that
C) Only when
D) By the time
E) Whereas

13. The era of foragers was the time in human history when ---- human communities lived by searching out or hunting for food and ---- things they needed, rather than growing or manufacturing them.

A) no / some
B) both / any
C) most / much
D) all / other
E) many / a little

14. Technology is an asset that creates ---- a deep sense of dependency ---- people feel as if they cannot function without it.

A) more / than
B) neither / nor
C) such / that
D) as / as
E) whether / or

15. According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature, more than 19,000 animal and plant species are at risk of becoming extinct, mainly ---- the actions of humans, such as illegal trade, hunting, and habitat destruction.

A) contrary to
B) with the exception of
C) due to
D) in pursuit of
E) as well as

16. - 20. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

The great white butterfly, *Pieris brassicae,* is normally found in Europe, Africa, and Asia, but it was discovered in New Zealand in 2010, probably after arriving on a boat. New Zealand has become the first country ever **(16)----** this invasive butterfly species. An elimination plan was quickly **(17)----** by the government to protect agricultural crops from being destroyed by the invaders. *P. brassicae* starts out as a caterpillar that mainly eats brassica crops such as cabbage, broccoli and Brussels sprouts; **(18)----**, it also targets New Zealand's 79 native cress species (plants with small leaves that are used in salads), 57 of which are at risk of extinction. New Zealand's Department of Conservation has reported that the caterpillar feeds **(19)----** a wide range of host plants and will completely defoliate a plant, and it can travel more than 100 metres to find another. Between 2010 and 2014, the department carried out 263,000 searches of 29,000 properties **(20)----** wiping out the invasive butterfly. Since the campaign finished in December 2014, no great white butterflies have been seen across the country, which means they have been successfully eradicated.

16.

A) to be eliminated
B) eliminating
C) being eliminated
D) to eliminate
E) having eliminated

17.

A) implied
B) launched
C) relieved
D) altered
E) interrupted

18.

A) briefly
B) for instance
C) in other words
D) however
E) as a result

19.

A) towards
B) about
C) in
D) at
E) on

20.

A) despite
B) similar to
C) with the aim of
D) instead of
E) thanks to

21. - 28. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

21. In addition to being an unreliable power source, ---.

A) wind turbines pose a serious threat to migrating bird populations

B) wind turbines have been widely used in Europe, particularly in the Netherlands and Denmark

C) most of the limitations of wind turbines have been overcome thanks to current technology

D) smaller wind turbines are utilised to provide power to individual homes

E) wind turbines are most cost-effective in areas with consistently strong winds

22. Although many people enjoy the low cost and taste of fast food, ----.

A) sales of fast food have dramatically increased over the past 50 years, employing hundreds of thousands of workers

B) the idea of eating outside the home was encouraged by fast food, which contributed to the explosion of restaurants

C) fast food has spread around the world, offering a wide variety of local and national tastes

D) it is known that in the 1950s, the hamburger and French fries became the iconic American meal with the advent of fast food chains

E) elitists have always looked down on fast food, regarding it as yet another manifestation of Western popular culture

23. Even if most of the herbal medicines are safe to use, ----.

A) they often complement conventional treatments, providing effective remedies for chronic illnesses such as asthma

B) their sales continue to grow year after year since many pharmaceutical companies manufacture and market them

C) they not only provide nutrients, but when needed, they also strengthen and support the action of the digestive system

D) it is essential to take them only under the guidance of a well-trained practitioner to avoid negative consequences

E) people have become increasingly knowledgeable about their role in maintaining well-being

24. ----; however, humans cause a great deal of harm to them by overharvesting their limited resources and polluting them with oil and plastics.

A) The oceans regulate the climate, provide us with food, and produce at least half of the world's oxygen

B) Only a few rich nations can afford the expensive technologies required for seabed mining and mineral extraction

C) The need for marine biologists has increased because of the growing interest in conservation of the oceans

D) The institutions and laws that govern oceans are too fragmented and weak due to the lack of global collaboration

E) In the past, changes in ocean circulation amplified changes in climate, which may now account for global warming

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

25. People have very little incentive to engage in tasks in which they feel incompetent ----.

A) even if they lack intrinsic interest and have a low level of motivation

B) unless they believe that their actions will have the desired consequences

C) although they frequently suffer from excessive self-doubt about their capabilities

D) once they set attainable goals and maintain strong commitment to them

E) because their perseverance and meticulous work will eventually bring success

26. People often underestimate the amount of caffeine they consume on a daily basis ----.

A) although caffeine is also found in tea, coke, and hot chocolate drinks

B) so that it can provide benefits like increased alertness and enhanced sensory activity

C) as the overconsumption of caffeine may produce irritability, anxiety, and insomnia

D) because they mostly think of it in relation to coffee as a beverage, regardless of other caffeine-laden drinks

E) given that they find it difficult to imagine eating a meal without having coffee

27. The knowledge acquired through curiosity can promote intellectual development, ----.

A) whereas it stimulates important academic skills such as questioning, experimenting, and evaluating

B) because it may not be welcomed positively in certain cultures due to the disturbance to personal privacy

C) though, if too much, it can lead to problems like unhealthy obsession with trivia and hazardous risk-taking

D) but learners become more inclined to explore novel information in greater depth once their curiosity is aroused

E) so adults tend to avoid thrill-and-adventure seeking and other forms of sensory curiosity as they approach old age

28. Vaccination introduces dead or weakened disease-causing substances into the body ----.

A) although vaccines have successfully provided protection against diseases such as polio, smallpox, and diphtheria

B) once scientists have recognised that vaccines must fulfil several criteria to be effective in protecting large number of individuals

C) so that the production of specific antibodies that can provide individuals with active immunity can be elicited

D) while more serious side effects such as autoimmune reactions can occur along with muscle aches

E) because the large variety of cold viruses and their frequent mutation have prevented the development of an effective vaccine

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

29. - 31. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The standard definition of creativity focuses on product: a creator is someone who produces something novel within a domain. This definition refers to the kind of domain-changing creativity, called Big-C creativity. Big-C creativity describes revolutionary contributions like Thomas Edison's invention of the light bulb, while Little-C creativity refers to ordinary actions such as creating a new recipe. Which of these do children demonstrate? Given that one must master a domain, said to take about ten years, before one can change it, then by definition no child can be a Big-C creator. Typical children are Little-C creators. Even child prodigies cannot be considered creative in the Big-C sense: Mozart's 5-year-old composition, *Minuet and Trio in G major*, was stunning for a 5-year old, but it did not change the domain of classical music. But, Mozart's childhood creativity is qualitatively distinct from the creative play seen in a typical preschool classroom, and this has led to the concept of Mini-C creativity. Unlike the Big/Little categories, which focus on creative production, the Mini-C category emphasises the creative process. Mini-C creativity refers to the novel and personally meaningful interpretation of experiences, actions, and events. It aligns with the Vygotskian conception of creative development, which suggests that all individuals possess creative potential that begins with an internalisation of cultural tools, not just copying but rather filtering incoming information through pre-existing knowledge.

29. According to the passage, the main difference between Big-C creativity and Little-C creativity ----.

A) depends on the age and the creative potential of the creator

B) arises from the product-based and process-based understanding of creativity

C) is linked to an individual's capacity to creatively use his or her prior knowledge

D) is based on whether a creation can be labelled as ground-breaking or not

E) is related to the type of creation: physical (light bulb) or intangible (musical composition)

30. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

A) With the standard definition of creativity that centres upon product, it is possible to effectively assess children's creativity.

B) A new creative product can be considered within the Big-C category if it has been developed by a child prodigy.

C) Transferring initial interpretations into novel creations, a child can be a Big-C creator even if she or he does not make an important discovery.

D) It is hard to differentiate Mini-C creativity from Little-C creativity as both reflect people's everyday activities.

E) A child is considered to have Mini-C creativity if he or she can actively reconstruct his or her own knowledge set.

31. What is the primary purpose of the author?

A) To show how children evolve into Big-C creators by enhancing their Mini-C creativity

B) To underline the creative potential of child prodigies who can redirect an entire domain

C) To emphasise the Vygotskian conception of creative development in assessing creativity

D) To introduce the criteria applied to make evaluations about creativity levels

E) To give information about the factors that can promote children's creativity

32. - 34. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Peter Field, a professor at Bangor University in Wales, believes he may have solved the ancient riddle of the location of King Arthur's legendary city. For centuries, historians have debated whether King Arthur and his fabled city of Camelot are fact or fiction, and perhaps the answer is at hand now. In December 2016, Field revealed that the location of King Arthur's city is the small town of Slack in West Yorkshire. While historians have speculated that the location, if it exists at all, might be Caerleon in South Wales, Cadbury Castle in Somerset, Tintagel in Cornwall, Cardigan or Carmarthen in Wales, Field asserts that Slack is the most logical place. The starting point of Field's assertion is straightforward. An ancient Roman fort stood at a site in Slack called Camulodunum, which may be the origin of the name 'Camelot'. Also, the time of King Arthur was supposedly around 500 AD, when he would have led Britons against an Anglo-Saxon invasion from the north and west, and Slack is centrally located to send soldiers towards a threat along either coast. "It was quite by chance," the professor relates. "I was looking at some maps, and suddenly it all made sense. I believe I may have solved a 1400-year-old mystery."

32. It can be understood from the passage that historians ----.

A) do not absolutely know whether King Arthur really existed or not

B) are convinced that the location of Camelot is somewhere in West Yorkshire

C) believe Britons suffered from several wars against Anglo-Saxons in Wales

D) agree that Camelot was not just a fictional city appearing in Arthurian legends

E) appreciate Professor Field's contribution to finding the exact location of Camelot

33. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A) The ancient Romans constructed a fort named Camulodunum in place of Camelot that fell around 500 AD.

B) The legendary stories of King Arthur and his famous city Camelot inspired numerous works of fiction.

C) Historians were not able to solve the mystery of Camelot because they ignored the maps of Slack.

D) Historians have conducted a research study of years to determine the exact location of Camelot.

E) Professor Field suggests that he has unearthed the mystery of the legendary city Camelot unintentionally.

34. One can conclude from the passage that the exact location of Camelot ----.

A) used to be somewhere in South Wales

B) is a small town in West Yorkshire

C) still remains as a debatable issue

D) can be revealed after in-depth analyses of the maps of Slack

E) is now known thanks to Professor Field

35. - 37. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The deadliest opponents the human species has faced have never been across a battlefield. They have been on our skin and in our blood and bones. Viruses and bacteria have killed millions during the course of human history. Researchers have unravelled the story of a few, most notably the bacterium *Yersinia pestis*, which causes plague. But findings about the origins of other scourges, including leprosy, hepatitis B and syphilis, have been contradictory. Now, two key advances – an increase in ancient DNA samples and powerful computer programs to process the data – are allowing scientists to study disease-causing bacteria and viruses like never before. “There was a very small amount of ancient human virus samples until recently,” says Terry Jones, a computational biologist at the University of Cambridge. “In terms of being ‘ancient’, 300 years was considered old, and there were only two or three samples. Now we're finding viruses up to 7000 years old.” Studying viruses and bacteria from the past helps scientists know what may happen in the future and how it can be tackled.

35. According to the passage, which of the following is true about viruses and bacteria?

A) They have caused more deaths than battles throughout history.

B) The origins of most viruses and bacteria have been fully clarified.

C) There are controversial views about their effects on human health.

D) They can be hard to analyse using computer programs.

E) The oldest ones have been proven to date back 300 years.

36. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from the passage?

A) In the past, scientists could identify numerous ancient human virus samples, but did not have adequate means to study them.

B) Studying ancient samples of viruses and bacteria could later lead to better predictions and measures.

C) Using sophisticated computer programs, scientists have developed various ways to preserve deadly viruses and bacteria.

D) Scientists can estimate what may happen in the future by looking at a very limited number of viruses and bacteria.

E) Researchers thought that *Yersinia pestis* was the deadliest bacterium until they had powerful computer programs to analyse other bacteria.

37. What is the primary purpose of the author?

A) To introduce powerful computer programs developed by Jones to study samples of viruses and bacteria

B) To draw attention to the limitations of the studies on ancient human virus samples at the University of Cambridge

C) To give examples of viruses and bacteria that are known to cause deadly diseases

D) To stress the huge number of viruses and bacteria that require meticulous analysis

E) To highlight the importance of studying the origins of disease-causing bacteria and viruses

38. - 40. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

When scientists from the University of California excavated a 9000-year-old grave in the Andes Mountains of Peru, they were in for a major surprise. The grave included many well-made knives and spearheads, which is a clear indication of the dead being a well-respected hunter. The scientists found bones from deer and llama, together with tools for butchering the animals. The real surprise came from the hunter's own bones, which were thin and light, making scientists suspect that it could be a woman. This was confirmed by the examination of the protein amelogenin in the tooth enamel, which showed that the hunter's dental enamel lacked Y chromosome-specific amelogenin. As a result, it was revealed that the hunter, estimated to have died at the age of 17-19, was indeed a woman. The discovery challenges the conception of hunter-gatherer communities in which men hunted while women took care of other chores such as collecting roots, fruits, and berries. The scientists broadened their studies with excavation reports from 107 Stone Age graves from 8000+ years ago across South and North America. The results showed that there were 26 graves with hunting weapons, and 10 of them probably belonged to women, which allowed archaeologists to reshape their views about Stone Age gender roles.

38. Which can be said about the findings from the excavation of a 9000-year-old grave in Peru?

A) It was the young age of the dead person and her hunting skills that astonished scientists most.

B) The materials found in the grave reflect the social status of the dead person in her community.

C) Without the protein amelogenin, scientists would not have been able to distinguish the human bone from that of an animal.

D) The bones of the dead person were less heavy and thick than the bones of women in the graves excavated in South and North America.

E) Scientists encountered animal bones that are considered unusual to be seen in Peru during the Stone Age.

39. Which could be understood from the passage?

A) The butchering tools found in a 9000-year-old grave showed that animals hunted in Peru were different from those in other areas across South and North America.

B) The age of a person is the most significant indicator of daily responsibilities he or she had to carry out in the Stone Age.

C) The hunting weapons found in the 9000-year-old grave in Peru were more sophisticated than those found in other graves in South and North America.

D) With the discovery of a 9000-year-old grave in Peru, the idea of a sharp division of duties based on gender within hunter-gatherer communities became open to debate.

E) While excavating a 9000-year-old grave, scientists initially expected to see plant fossils such as fruit seeds, but they later discovered animal remains.

40. What is the passage mainly about?

A) The importance of enlarging the research area to reach a definitive conclusion in archaeological excavations

B) The redefinition of Stone Age gender roles thanks to the excavations conducted in various graves, triggered by the excavation of a 9000-year-old grave

C) The contribution of the excavation reports from different Stone Age graves to the classification of ancient hunting weapons

D) The use of the protein amelogenin as an accurate gender-determining marker in archaeological studies

E) The drawbacks scientists experience while trying to identify the remains of people and animals in Stone Age graves

41. - 43. soruları aşağıda verilen parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The advent of the field of paediatrics in the 19th century was central to the evolution of scientific child rearing. Physicians acquired greater influence over family life throughout the century, but it was not until 1887 that the American Paediatric Society was established and the idea of thorough infant health care took hold. Paediatricians orchestrated campaigns to combat infant mortality, initiated regularly scheduled examinations, and pronounced themselves as authorities on infant feeding. During the World War I era, child health activists sponsored infant welfare clinics and milk stations. In both rural and urban areas, mothers gathered at settlement houses, county fairs, and government offices to have their babies weighed, measured, and receive milk. But most of all, in these venues, mothers learned that there were scientific rationales for psychological as well as for physical care. Physicians and nurses offered advice on feeding, clothing, and how to respond to a crying infant. However, there was variability in the extent to which mothers accepted scientific authority over their mothering practices. Poor mothers, especially, were often receptive to suggestions concerning sanitation and nutrition, while remaining sceptical about the idea that science should determine their techniques of nurture and discipline.

41. It is clear from the passage that after the establishment of the American Paediatric Society, ----.

A) child rearing became a scientific field that required close collaboration among physicians, nurses, and mothers

B) mothers began to criticise traditional mothering practices and accepted scientific suggestions without any doubt

C) paediatricians became able to study the factors that influence family life in a more detailed way

D) a sharp decrease occurred in infant mortality rates thanks to the efforts of child health activists

E) the notion of proper infant health care became widespread, which increased paediatricians' predominance in the area of infant feeding

42. According to the passage, which was the most significant development in infant health care during the World War I era?

A) The acknowledgement of the importance of milk for the physical development of the child

B) The promotion of mothers' awareness of psychological and physical care of their infants through scientific support

C) The campaigns launched by the paediatricians at the American Paediatric Society to deal with infant mortality rates

D) The physical improvements made to the infant welfare clinics in both urban and rural areas to provide high-quality examinations

E) The change in attitudes towards child rearing due to the remodelling of family life in the course of the war

43. Why does the author refer to the scepticism of poor mothers towards scientific suggestions?

A) To show that problems with nutrition and sanitation were more serious than paediatricians thought

B) To support the idea that science should absolutely determine all aspects of mothering practices

C) To emphasise the impact of socioeconomic factors on the recognition of scientific authority

D) To draw attention to the rise in infant mortality rates resulting from the ignorance of the scientific advice

E) To highlight the challenges faced by paediatricians when encouraging mothers to visit government offices for scientific advice

44. - 48. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

44. Louise:
– **These days, my sister is always saying that she doesn't feel healthy and energetic, but she isn't ill or doesn't suffer from a particular disease.**

Kate:
– **----**

Louise:
– **So you say factors like high stress and heavy workload might cause her to feel less vigorous.**

Kate:
– **Exactly! Your sister may be in need of emotional support to overcome her problems, and this could be why she always says she doesn't feel good.**

A) When people get to certain ages, their physical strength may decline and they may not be willing to take part in certain activities.

B) I think you should observe her behaviours carefully because symptoms like gloomy mood and lack of enthusiasm are associated with depression.

C) Well, you know health doesn't only mean being free from physical conditions, but it also involves mental and spiritual well-being. You seem to ignore psychological burdens.

D) Actually, she might be pretending this way so that you can spare enough time for her and better understand her feelings.

E) To enjoy good health and boost her energy, she can do regular exercise and practise meditation. They will certainly increase her physical and mental resilience.

45. Daisy:
– **Did you know that keeping that small bulb on during the night in your bedroom negatively affects your health?**

John:
– **No, I don't buy into that story as I love having some light all night long even while sleeping. It may at most cause some difficulty while falling asleep.**

Daisy:
– **You'll be surprised when you learn about a new research report on the use of light during the night.**

John:
– **----**

Daisy:
– **Well, researchers claim that people who sleep with a light on in their bedroom are more likely to be overweight or have type 2 diabetes.**

A) Do you imply that my fear of the dark keeps me from turning the light off?

B) Don't you think having a light on can make you feel more secure?

C) Should I always turn the light off and clear my mind to have an uninterrupted sleep?

D) Do you know any strategies to cope with its side effects?

E) Do you mean that it's not as innocent as I assume it to be?

46. Richard:
– **Last night, I watched a documentary about how researchers decipher the sounds bats use to communicate.**

Laura:
– **----**

Richard:
– **They claim that the majority of bat interactions are over food.**

Laura:
– **Actually, this isn't very surprising, because food is the basic requirement of all living beings.**

A) How accurately can they interpret the sounds bats produce?

B) Most animals produce sounds when they feel threatened, don't they?

C) That sounds interesting! What's the most striking thing they've found?

D) Do they use sophisticated devices to identify the sounds bats make?

E) Does it report that bats also make sounds to entertain themselves?

47. Matthew:
– **Back to our homework, do you know why ants walk in a line?**

Russell:
– **Well, they rely heavily on chemical scents, which are called pheromones. The tips of their antennae transmit the pheromones, guiding other ants to or from the desired destination.**

Matthew:
– **----**

Russell:
– **Exactly! The scents ants give off have many other functions besides helping to identify locations, like signalling the presence of predators to defend their territories.**

A) I see. I've also heard that wasps and moths are among the social insects that live in colonies as ants do.

B) They look highly organised when they're on the march, but it seems they just use their antennae to work as a team.

C) So you mean they form specific scent trails and follow them to reach food sources or nest sites.

D) Actually, I know that pheromones have been studied most intensively in insects and mice.

E) Some ant species follow a straight path while others move in a series of zigzags. This must be due to the factors other than scents, such as land surface.

48. Journalist:
– **So, you've earned several awards for your photos with stunning images of the microscopic world. Can you tell us what the state of microscopy was when you started in the late 1970s?**

Researcher:
– **Techniques and instruments were similar to those used for decades. We shot everything on film since there were few computers and no digital cameras.**

Journalist:
– **----**

Researcher:
– **There is a need to improve our ability to image scales between macro and micro. For example, imaging the structure of the brain, all the way down to the individual proteins. Currently, there's no way to continuously image that entire range.**

A) Can you discuss some of the breakthroughs in the last four decades?

B) Could you also talk about some of the challenges you are facing now?

C) Have you ever tried collaborating with other microscopy researchers?

D) Would you please give examples of the images that earned you prestigious awards?

E) How do you take such technical photos that are also aesthetically appealing?

49. - 53. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

49. Thanks to its contribution to many technological advances, chemistry has flourished as a remarkable branch of science since the early 19th century.

A) It was not until the early 19th century that chemistry facilitated a wide range of technological advances and thus became an important scientific field.

B) Chemistry has prospered as a prominent scientific field since the early 19th century, fostering a great number of technological advances.

C) In the early 19th century, chemistry fostered some certain technological advances, and since then, it has evolved into a prominent scientific branch.

D) It was the high number of technological advances it facilitated in the early 19th century that made chemistry an important scientific field.

E) Chemistry is the most prominent scientific field that has fostered a large number of technological advances since the early 19th century.

50. **Climate change may make floods more severe in the future, but scientists remain uncertain about how to prevent them in an efficient way.**

A) Scientists think that it is not possible to foresee whether floods will be more destructive in the future due to climate change and they will require more effective prevention methods.

B) There could be more devastating floods resulting from climate change in the future; however, scientists are still unclear about the ways to avoid them successfully.

C) Climate change will create more devastating floods in the future, which has increased scientists' concerns about developing strategies to prevent them successfully.

D) Although scientists cannot decide on the best way to prevent floods, it is very likely that floods will be more destructive in the future, mostly because of climate change.

E) Owing to climate change, floods are getting more devastating, so scientists argue whether their existing methods will be successful in preventing them in the future.

51. **Elephants bathe and roll in the mud as a protective measure since, despite the thickness of their skin, they are sensitive to intense sun.**

A) When elephants bathe and roll in the mud, they can enhance the protection they get from their thick skin against their vulnerability to intense sun.

B) Although elephants have thick skin, they are vulnerable to intense sun, and that is why they protect themselves by bathing and rolling in the mud.

C) In spite of their sensitivity to intense sun, bathing and rolling in the mud, along with their thick skin, can protect elephants from the sun.

D) Because elephants have thick skin, which is also protected through bathing and rolling in the mud, they can reduce their vulnerability to intense sun.

E) Not only through their thick skin but also by bathing and rolling in the mud can elephants prevent themselves from developing sensitivity to intense sun.

52. **We cannot properly assess a student's educational achievement unless we analyse the teaching methods and the learning environment.**

A) There seems to be no point in evaluating a student's academic success without carefully analysing the teaching methods and the learning context.

B) The instructional methods and the learning context are among the factors that enable us to accurately evaluate a student's school success.

C) It is not possible to accurately evaluate a student's academic success if we do not analyse the instructional methods and the learning context.

D) In order to evaluate a student's school success accurately, we need to focus on the types of teaching methods used in the learning context.

E) The careful evaluation of a student's academic success can be carried out through examining the learning context where specific instructional methods are applied.

53. Hallucinations are sensations that appear real but are not evoked by anything in our external environment.

A) Hallucinations are products of our minds that could be in close connection with the external world.

B) While hallucinations seem to be actual perceptions, nothing in the external world triggers them.

C) Hallucinations cannot be recalled by anything from the outside world and are absolutely imaginary.

D) Anything in the outside world can give rise to hallucinations that might be perceived as real.

E) Hallucinations are unreal perceptions that might be associated with our external environment.

54. - 58. sorularda, verilen durumda söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

54. One of your colleagues has been given an assignment that he's not comfortable with. He asks you whether you can help him. But you also sense that he tries to make you do most of the work for him. To comfort him and also avoid doing the work, you say: ----

A) Why don't you ask for help from someone else? I get highly anxious when my workload increases.

B) You know you can handle this. As long as you follow the guidelines that I gave you, you'll be successful.

C) You guys can't get anything done around here. I wonder how you could survive a day without me.

D) I'll help you one last time, but you have to trust in yourself and take action, or you'll always depend on others.

E) If you come up to me with this sort of thing again, I'll tell the manager that you're not fit for this job.

55. You're invited to your new neighbour's party. When you arrive at his house, you're surprised to see that everyone's wearing a costume. Feeling awkward in a suit, you calmly say to the host that he should have informed you to dress in a costume: ----

A) I wish you had told me this was going to be a costume party. I would've put on something suitable.

B) You should know that you're terrible at organising a costume party. Look I came in a suit!

C) Can you explain why you didn't invite me to such a fantastic costume party before?

D) You should've warned me that this would be a hero costume party. I would've chosen a different costume!

E) Everybody loves costume parties but me. I shouldn't have come here in the first place!

56. **One of your friends has been following a strict diet mainly consisting of fruits and vegetables, and she does not consume any carbohydrates or dairy products. Recognising the importance of having a balanced diet to maintain good health, you firmly warn your friend about this issue: ----**

A) I used to follow a strict diet years ago, but it never worked for me. Even if your diet requires drastic changes in your eating habits, you should try to keep it.

B) Do you think it's urgent for you to lose weight rather than postponing it to summer time? You're already in good shape, but you risk losing your health by starving yourself.

C) You can't safely lose weight and get all of the nutrients you need by only eating certain kinds of food. You should definitely increase the variety of foods in your diet to stay healthy.

D) It seems you've been overwhelmed by modern trends, but you should confirm if they're adequately supported by dieticians. Otherwise, you can't lose weight as you've planned.

E) Having a strict diet may reduce your energy level and make you feel physically and mentally weak. If you have such symptoms, please don't hesitate to seek medical help.

57. **One of your friends has invited you to do yoga, but none of you has any knowledge about how to practise yoga. Although she's very enthusiastic about it, you're scared of wasting your time with ineffective exercises or even hurting yourself. So, you come up with a solution not to frustrate her and say: ----**

A) I'm longing to practise yoga with you, but I don't have the necessary equipment and outfit for it. Shall we do shopping?

B) Why don't we go outside to enjoy nature while trying different yoga techniques?

C) I think it'd be the best for us to enrol in a yoga class where we can get detailed guidance.

D) I've recently watched a movie about a young yoga trainee, but I'm not sure we can practise the same yoga positions.

E) As I injured my back in an accident last year, I have to attend physiotherapy sessions, sorry.

58. You overhear some of your classmates discussing that reading a print book is no longer necessary since people can listen to audio books or watch films based on such books. Yet, you adopt a positive stance towards reading print books and join the discussion: ----

A) Well, that might be the case for some people. However, there's no doubt that reading printed books enhances our imagination and creativity.

B) I agree that audio books are more convenient for many. But we should be careful about which audio books we choose. They should be narrated by professionals to convey an accurate message.

C) You know, I think if we're to support writers, we should first buy print books and then listen to audio books or watch films. This makes me feel less guilty.

D) I know writers spend enormous time and effort producing their works, but it could be far more challenging for film directors to convert a written work into a movie with attractive scenes.

E) Though I like reading, I'd rather watch films. I believe they can picture the characters and events in a more vivid way than audio books. Also, we can save trees by avoiding printing.

59. - 63. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

59. Children's fascination with television has concerned researchers and parents ever since the medium was introduced. Much of the debate has been focused on the effects of media violence, which has resulted in much analysis by psychologists and sociologists. ---- Other worries have been about children's physical condition, such as too little exercise or the effect of radiation from the screen on the brain or eyes.

A) At the end of the 20th century, however, there was a belief that television could be used for enhancing children's cognitive skills.

B) Therefore, unequal distribution of technological resources in the world has created significant differences in children's social development over the last decades.

C) Sometimes, television addiction has been compared to other kinds of addiction children are likely to develop, such as candies and toys.

D) Television has also been blamed for causing negative effects on reading skills, and some claim that spending too much time in front of the television makes children antisocial.

E) There are a variety of programs promoting prosocial behaviour, such as solving conflicts without violence or strengthening children's self-confidence.

60. **Our bodies contain a large amount of water, typically between 50 and 70 percent of our total body mass. The majority of this is in the approximately 30 trillion cells that make up the body, while the rest is in fluids such as the blood. ---- This transport role is more obvious, for example, when carrying material around the bloodstream. It also lubricates, dissolves valuable chemicals, and acts as a shock absorber for organs, so it is hard to find a part of the body where water does not play a role ─ even bones are around one-third water.**

A) We have so much water in our bodies, which prevents the cells from collapsing.

B) We generally need about two litres (eight glasses) of water a day for hydration.

C) In our cells, water acts as a medium for various molecules to get from place to place.

D) We need to consume enough water in order to ensure adequate blood flow through our bodies.

E) Water supports the functioning of our vital organs, made up of millions of cells.

61. **Much can be learned about the early histories of tribes by studying their languages. It can be discovered, for example, that two tribes might have been one group in earlier times and then divided before Europeans came to the Americas. ---- Even if tribes spoke similar languages, they would have different ways of life if they lived in different environments. People on the plains would live differently than woodland people, for instance, whether they spoke the same language or not.**

A) Yet in studying some cultures, geography is usually seen to be more of a determinant factor than language.

B) They may have left their villages to track herds of buffalo and deer, as deemed necessary for their survival.

C) In the case where tribes of the same language family lived in the same environment, it is convenient to study them together.

D) Because of varying lifestyles and different histories, many tribes are listed according to their individual names.

E) In general, some tribes were friendly with the French and often fought as their allies against the British.

62. Some people fear that while computers relieve humans of repetitive tasks, they may also 'deskill' workers who forget how to do such tasks by hand. Others suggest that having to cope with computers while working adds extra stress, raises expectations of promptness, and requires ongoing retraining of workers. ---- What is worse, as people depend more on computers, they become more vulnerable to system failure. If the world's computers should fail all at once, economic and social chaos might occur.

A) Massachusetts Institute of Technology brings together experts from many fields to design neural networks that simulate the human brain to build smaller and faster machines.

B) International associations have also played important roles in the development of computing theory, practice, and standards.

C) Because computing makes it possible to combine pictures and sounds, computers can be used for multimedia-based interactions in the business environment.

D) To add, computer systems programmed to mimic humans' sophisticated performances have fuelled concerns about the potential threat of computers becoming more intelligent than humans.

E) Hackers, who explore aspects of computers that designers could not have foreseen, have their own way of looking at and talking about computers.

63. Firmness refers to the degree and consistency of limits that parents impose on their child's behaviour. Firm parents clearly articulate the rules they expect their child to follow, and they make demands on the child to behave in a mature and responsible fashion. ---- In contrast, parents who are more tolerant have few rules for their child's behaviour or have rules but enforce them inconsistently. In the absence of clear rules, children come to feel that it is impossible to know what is, or what is not, acceptable behaviour.

A) Children raised in this way know what their parents expect of them and understand that there are consequences for violating their expectations.

B) Some parents are reluctant to be firm because they do not want to make their children feel controlled or pressured.

C) There is no point in having expectations if your child is confused about how he or she will fulfil them.

D) Naturally, specific rules and expectations set by parents should change as their child matures and displays an increasing capacity for self-control.

E) Children of all ages need limits, but these should gradually become relaxed as children show they can impose limits on themselves.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

64. - 69. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

64. Scientific studies have shown that social media users who mostly follow strangers tend to feel that other people live better lives than they do.

A) Bilimsel araştırmalar, diğer insanların kendilerinden daha iyi hayatlar yaşadığını hissetmeye yatkın olan sosyal medya kullanıcılarının çoğunlukla tanımadığı kişileri takip ettiğini göstermiştir.

B) Bilimsel araştırmalar tarafından, tanımadığı birçok kişiyi takip eden sosyal medya kullanıcılarının diğer insanların hayatlarının kendilerininkinden daha iyi olduğunu hissetmeye yatkın olduğu gösterilmiştir.

C) Bilimsel araştırmalar, çoğunlukla tanımadığı kişileri takip eden sosyal medya kullanıcılarının diğer insanların kendilerinden daha iyi hayatlar yaşadığını hissetmeye yatkın olduğunu göstermiştir.

D) Çoğunlukla tanımadığı kişileri takip eden sosyal medya kullanıcılarının, diğer insanların kendilerinden daha iyi hayatlar yaşadığını hissetmeye yatkın olduğu bilimsel araştırmalarda gösterilmiştir.

E) Bilimsel araştırmalar sayesinde, çoğunlukla tanımadığı kişileri takip eden sosyal medya kullanıcılarının, diğer insanların kendilerinden daha iyi hayatlar yaşadığını hissetmeye yatkın olduğu gösterilmiştir.

65. Humanism, which originated in Italy in the 14th century and rapidly spread throughout Europe in the following centuries, is a philosophical movement emphasising the dignity of the human being.

A) İnsanoğlunun saygınlığını vurgulayan bir felsefi akım olan hümanizm, 14. yüzyılda İtalya'da ortaya çıkmış ve sonraki yüzyıllarda Avrupa'da hızla yayılmıştır.

B) Hümanizm, insanoğlunun saygınlığını vurgulayan bir felsefi akım olarak 14. yüzyılda İtalya'da ortaya çıkıp sonraki yüzyıllarda Avrupa'da hızla yayılmıştır.

C) 14. yüzyılda İtalya'da ortaya çıkarak sonraki yüzyıllarda Avrupa'da hızla yayılan bir felsefi akım olan hümanizm, insanoğlunun saygınlığını vurgular.

D) 14. yüzyılda İtalya'da ortaya çıkan ve sonraki yüzyıllarda Avrupa'da hızla yayılan hümanizm, insanoğlunun saygınlığını vurgulayan felsefi bir akımdır.

E) İnsanoğlunun saygınlığını vurgulayan hümanizm, 14. yüzyılda İtalya'da ortaya çıkan ve sonraki yüzyıllarda Avrupa'da hızla yayılan felsefi bir akımdır.

66. The significance of the behaviourist theory began to decline after the renowned linguist Noam Chomsky demonstrated that the behaviourist model could not account for the process of language acquisition.

A) Davranışçı kuramın öneminin azalması, ünlü dil bilimci Noam Chomsky'nin davranışçı modelin dil edinimi sürecini açıklayamayacağını iddia etmesinden sonra başlamıştır.

B) Davranışçı modelin dil edinimi sürecini açıklayamayacağı ünlü dil bilimci Noam Chomsky tarafından ortaya koyulduktan sonra davranışçı kuramın önemi azalmaya başlamıştır.

C) Ünlü dil bilimci Noam Chomsky, davranışçı modelin dil edinimi sürecini açıklayamayacağını ortaya koyarak davranışçı kuramın önemini azaltmaya başlamıştır.

D) Davranışçı kuramın önemi, ünlü dil bilimci Noam Chomsky davranışçı modelin dil edinimi sürecini açıklayamayacağını ortaya koyduktan sonra azalmaya başlamıştır.

E) Ünlü dil bilimci Noam Chomsky'nin davranışçı modelin dil edinimi sürecini açıklayamayacağını iddia etmesiyle davranışçı kuramın önemi azalmaya başlamıştır.

67. Criminal activities on the Internet differ from crimes committed in real life since the criminal is not physically present at the scene of the crime and may even be located in another country.

A) İnternette suç teşkil eden faaliyetler, suçlunun fiziksel olarak suç mahallinde olmaması ve hatta başka bir ülkede bulunabilmesinden dolayı gerçek hayatta işlenen suçlara göre farklıdır.

B) Suçlunun fiziksel olarak suç mahallinde olmaması ve hatta başka bir ülkede bulunabilmesi, internette suç teşkil eden faaliyetleri gerçek hayatta işlenen suçlardan farklılaştırır.

C) İnternette suç teşkil eden faaliyetler, suçlu fiziksel olarak suç mahallinde olmadığı ve hatta başka bir ülkede bulunabileceği için gerçek hayatta işlenen suçlardan farklılık gösterir.

D) İnternette suç teşkil eden faaliyetlerde suçlu fiziksel olarak suç mahallinde olmadığı ve hatta başka bir ülkede bulunabildiği için bu suçlar gerçek hayatta işlenen suçlardan farklıdır.

E) İnternette suç teşkil eden faaliyetleri gerçek hayatta işlenen suçlardan farklı hâle getiren şey, suçlunun fiziksel olarak suç mahallinde olmaması ve hatta başka bir ülkede bulunabilmesidir.

68. Two-thirds of the coral in the northern parts of Australia's Great Barrier Reef has disappeared over the past ten years as a result of bleaching caused by a surge in ocean temperatures, which is triggered by a climate phenomenon called El Niño.

A) El Niño olarak adlandırılan bir iklim olayı tarafından tetiklenen okyanus sıcaklıklarındaki artış, Avustralya'nın Büyük Set Resifi'nin kuzey bölümlerindeki mercanların üçte ikisinin son on yıl içerisinde beyazlaşarak yok olmasına neden olmuştur.

B) Okyanus sıcaklıklarındaki artışı tetikleyerek Avustralya'nın Büyük Set Resifi'nin kuzey bölümlerindeki mercanların üçte ikisinin son on yıl içerisinde beyazlaşma sonucunda yok olmasına neden olan iklim olayı El Niño olarak adlandırılır.

C) Avustralya'nın Büyük Set Resifi'nin kuzey bölümlerindeki mercanların üçte ikisi, son on yıl içerisinde El Niño olarak adlandırılan bir iklim olayı tarafından tetiklenen okyanus sıcaklıklarındaki artışın neden olduğu beyazlaşma sonucunda yok olmuştur.

D) Avustralya'nın Büyük Set Resifi'nin kuzey bölümlerindeki mercanların üçte ikisinin son on yıl içerisinde yok olma nedeni, El Niño olarak adlandırılan bir iklim olayı tarafından tetiklenen okyanus sıcaklıklarındaki artışın yol açtığı beyazlaşmadır.

E) El Niño olarak adlandırılan bir iklim olayı tarafından tetiklenen okyanus sıcaklıklarındaki artış beyazlaşmaya yol açtığı için Avustralya'nın Büyük Set Resifi'nin kuzey bölümlerindeki mercanların üçte ikisi son on yıl içerisinde yok olmuştur.

69. Dictionaries, which list the words in a language in alphabetical order, explain what they mean or provide their equivalents in a foreign language.

A) Sözlükler, bir dilde yer alan sözcükleri alfabetik sırada listelemenin yanı sıra onların ne anlama geldiklerini açıklar veya yabancı bir dildeki karşılıklarını sunar.

B) Sözlükler, bir dilde yer alan sözcükleri alfabetik sırada listeleyerek ya onların ne anlama geldiklerini açıklar ya da yabancı bir dildeki karşılıklarını sunar.

C) Bir dilde yer alan sözcükleri alfabetik sırada listeleyen sözlükler, onların ne anlama geldiklerini açıklar veya yabancı bir dildeki karşılıklarını sunar.

D) Bir dilde yer alan sözcüklerin ne anlama geldiklerini açıklayan veya yabancı bir dildeki karşılıklarını sunan sözlükler, bu sözcükleri alfabetik sırada listeler.

E) Sözlükler, bir dilde yer alan sözcükleri alfabetik sırada listeler ve bu sözcüklerin ya ne anlama geldiklerini açıklar ya da yabancı bir dildeki karşılıklarını sunar.

70. - 75. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

70. **Tarihçiler, antik Mısırlıların kokularını ve dış görünüşlerini iyileştirmek için deodoranttan diş macununa kadar dünyanın ilk kişisel bakım ürünlerinden bazılarını icat etmiş olabileceğini öne sürmektedir.**

A) Historians suggest that the ancient Egyptians may have invented some of the world's first personal grooming products, from deodorant to toothpaste, in order to improve their smell and appearance.

B) Historians claim that in an attempt to improve their smell and appearance, the ancient Egyptians might have been the first to invent some of the personal grooming products in the world, from deodorant to toothpaste.

C) The ancient Egyptians, as it is suggested by historians, might have invented some of the world's first grooming products such as deodorant and toothpaste, to improve their smell and appearance.

D) Historians claim that it was the ancient Egyptians who invented some of the world's first personal grooming products, including deodorant and toothpaste, with the goal of improving their smell and appearance.

E) Historians suggest that some of the world's first personal grooming products, from deodorant to toothpaste, might have been invented by the ancient Egyptians who wanted to improve their smell and appearance.

71. **Güneş'in azalan hareketi sera gazlarının iklim üzerindeki etkisini zayıflatabilir ki bu da bize yeşil enerjiye geçmek ve yüksek miktarda karbondioksit salan beton ve çeliğe alternatifler bulmak için fazladan zaman kazandırır.**

A) The Sun's decreasing activity may dampen the effect of greenhouse gases on the climate, thus it gives us extra time so that we can switch to green energy and find alternatives to concrete and steel emitting huge quantities of carbon dioxide.

B) As the effect of greenhouse gases on the climate may diminish due to the Sun's decreasing activity, we are given extra time to switch to green energy by finding alternatives to concrete and steel that emit large quantities of carbon dioxide.

C) The Sun's decreasing activity may dampen the effect of greenhouse gases on the climate, which gives us extra time to switch to green energy and find alternatives to concrete and steel emitting huge quantities of carbon dioxide.

D) The Sun's decreasing activity dampens the effect of greenhouse gases on the climate, giving us extra time in order to switch to green energy through finding alternatives to concrete and steel that emit large quantities of carbon dioxide.

E) Thanks to the Sun's decreasing activity, the effect of greenhouse gases on the climate may diminish, which gives us extra time to switch to green energy and find alternatives to concrete and steel emitting huge quantities of carbon dioxide.

72. **Galileo'nun, teorileri dikkatli gözlem ve ölçülebilir deneyler ile test etme konusundaki ısrarı onun modern bilimin kurucularından biri olduğunu gösterir.**

A) Galileo's insistence on testing theories with careful observation and measurable experiments indicates that he was one of the founders of modern science.

B) Galileo insisted on testing theories with careful observation and measurable experiments, which indicates that he was one of the founders of modern science.

C) Galileo's insistence on testing theories, which was done through careful observation and measurable experiments, marks him as one of the founders of modern science.

D) The fact that Galileo insisted on testing theories with careful observation and measurable experiments indicates that he was one of the founders of modern science.

E) Galileo's insistence on testing theories based on careful observation and measurable experiments marks him as one of the founders of modern science.

73. **Toplu taşıma sistemleri özel otomobilden daha çevre dostudur ancak bu sistemlerin arzu edilen özelliklerinden daha ağır basan birçok ciddi eksikliği vardır.**

A) Mass transit systems are more environmentally friendly than the private automobile, yet their desirable features are surpassed by some of their serious drawbacks.

B) Mass transit systems are more environmentally friendly than the private automobile; however, these systems have a number of serious drawbacks that outweigh their desirable features.

C) Mass transit systems have a number of serious drawbacks that outweigh their desirable features, but they are more environmentally friendly than the private automobile.

D) Despite being more environmentally friendly than the private automobile, mass transit systems have a number of serious drawbacks that surpass their desirable features.

E) Although mass transit systems have some serious drawbacks that outweigh their desirable features, they are more environmentally friendly than the private automobile.

74. **Sözcükler iletişimin önemli bir parçası olsa da yüz ifadelerimiz ve duruşumuz gibi kendimizi ifade ettiğimiz pek çok farklı yol vardır ve bu ipuçlarını kullanarak bir kişinin ruh hâlini çözümleyebiliriz.**

A) Words are an essential part of communication; however, there are many different ways in which we express ourselves, such as our facial expressions and postures, and we can work out one's state of mind if we use these cues.

B) Although words are an integral part of communication, we express ourselves in many different ways, including our facial expressions and posture, and we can use these cues to unravel one's state of mind.

C) Although words are an essential part of communication, there are many different ways in which we express ourselves, such as our facial expressions and posture, and we can work out one's state of mind by using these cues.

D) Although words are an essential part of communication, there are many different ways to express ourselves, such as our facial expressions and posture, and using these cues can allow us to unravel one's state of mind.

E) Words are an integral part of communication, but we express ourselves in many different ways, including our facial expressions and posture, and we can work out one's state of mind by using these cues.

75. **20. yüzyılın en seçkin düşünürlerinden biri olan Sigmund Freud, davranışı şekillendiren biyolojik ve kültürel etkenleri açıklamak için dinamik bir teori geliştiren Avusturyalı bir doktordu.**

A) Sigmund Freud was one of the most eminent philosophers of the 20th century, and he was also an Austrian doctor who developed a dynamic theory to illustrate biological and cultural influences that shape behaviour.

B) Sigmund Freud, an Austrian doctor who created a dynamic theory to explain biological and cultural influences that shape behaviour, was one of the most distinguished philosophers of the 20th century.

C) Besides being one of the most eminent philosophers of the 20th century, Sigmund Freud was an Austrian doctor who developed a dynamic theory to explain biological and cultural influences that shape behaviour.

D) Sigmund Freud, one of the most eminent philosophers of the 20th century, was an Austrian doctor who developed a dynamic theory to explain biological and cultural influences that shape behaviour.

E) Being an Austrian doctor who created a dynamic theory to illustrate biological and cultural influences that shape behaviour, Sigmund Freud was one of the most distinguished philosophers of the 20th century.

76. - 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

76. **(I)** Crying is not a matter of frustration caused by the baby's inability to express itself verbally – that would imply that the baby is aware of formal language but does not have the ability to use it. **(II)** On the contrary, for the first few weeks, crying is a reflexive property and is thought to have no emotional reasons. **(III)** In fact, crying is a very important aspect of infant development that acts as a tool for communication. **(IV)** Newborns do not have the psychological capacity to hold an emotion such as fear or irritation, so their cries are not a result of emotional imbalances. **(V)** They are just an involuntary reaction to pain, hunger, and tiredness.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

77. **(I)** Imhotep was the first physician in recorded history, and as the architect of Egypt's first pyramid, he is also the earliest artist and engineer whose name has been preserved. **(II)** Rising above 60 metres, Imhotep's step pyramid is the world's first building constructed completely of quarried stone. **(III)** Born a commoner, Imhotep distinguished himself as a skilled and intelligent administrator during the reign of Pharaoh Djoser from 2630 to 2611 BCE. **(IV)** Although he was greatly respected after death, Imhotep's many achievements in life may have been exaggerated by later generations. **(V)** His esteemed position and reputation, though, lend belief to his skill as a physician.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

78. **(I)** In recent years, many organisations have made use of teams in the workplace, most of which operate autonomously. **(II)** In these teams, a supervisor gives little direction to the team, and team members manage themselves. **(III)** The success of such teams depends greatly on team members, including their professional capabilities and their ability to work together. **(IV)** However, periodic meetings may be necessary to avoid problems associated with too much autonomy. **(V)** When they have a large variety of business and communication skills and are willing to act as a group, the diversity of their skills and social harmony can greatly enhance an organisation's ability to be flexible and innovative.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

79. **(I)** Some parts of the world get much more rain than others. **(II)** Where rainfall is higher, farmers can grow a wider variety of crops for sale. **(III)** The wettest regions are mostly rainforest zones, where year-round rain and warmth promote healthy plant growth. **(IV)** Regions of moderate rainfall are naturally forests and grasslands, although most of this land is now used for farming. **(V)** The driest regions may be too dry for many plants to grow, creating deserts, but they also include some northern forest zones and polar tundra.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

80. **(I)** Anger, a feeling of great annoyance or antagonism, results from the experience of extreme displeasure. **(II)** It is a basic emotion that first appears when infants are three to four months old. **(III)** Anger among infants is characterised by a facial expression involving eyebrows that are lowered and drawn together, eyes that are narrowed, and a mouth that is opened and angular. **(IV)** In fact, securely attached infants are more likely to develop skilful self-regulatory behaviour in relation to anger during early childhood. **(V)** Angry infants may also engage in a loud cry in which excess air is forced through the vocal cords.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

TEST BİTTİ.
CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

1. **Sınav salonunda saate entegre kamera ile kayıt yapılıyor ise kamera kayıtlarının incelenmesinden sonra sınav kurallarına uymadığı tespit edilen adayların sınavları, ÖSYM Yönetim Kurulunca geçersiz sayılacaktır.**
2. **Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Adayların sınav binasına; her türlü delici ve kesici alet, ateşli silah, çanta, cüzdan, cep telefonu, her türlü saat, anahtarlık, her türlü araç anahtarı, kablosuz iletişim sağlayan bluetooth ve benzeri cihazlar ile; kulaklık, kolye, küpe, yüzük **(alyans hariç)**, bilezik, broş ve diğer takılar, her türlü plastik, cam eşya **(şeffaf/numaralı gözlük hariç)**, plastik ve metal içerikli eşyalar **(başörtü için kullanılan boncuklu/boncuksuz toplu iğne, para, anahtarlıksız basit anahtar, ulaşım kartı, basit tokalı kemer, basit tel toka ve basit piercing hariç)**, banka/kredi kartı v.b. kartlarla, her türlü elektronik/mekanik cihaz ve her türlü müsvedde kâğıt, defter, kalem, silgi, kalemtıraş, kitap, ders notu, sözlük, dergi, gazete ve benzeri yayınlar, cetvel, pergel, açıölçer ve bu gibi araçlarla, yiyecek içecek **(şeffaf pet şişe içerisinde bandajı çıkarılmış su hariç)**, ilaç ve diğer tüketim maddeleri ile gelmeleri kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu tür eşya, araç-gereçlerle sınava girmiş adaylar mutlaka Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır. **Ancak, ÖSYM Başkanlığı tarafından belirlenen Engelli ve Yedek Sınav Evrakı Yönetim Merkezi (YSYM) binalarında sınava girecek olan engelli adayların sınava giriş belgelerinde yazılı olan araç-gereçler, cihazlar vb. yukarıda belirtilen yasakların kapsamı dışında değerlendirilecektir.**
3. Bu sınav için verilen cevaplama süresi **120 dakikadır (2 saat).** Sınav başladıktan sonra **ilk 90** ve **son 15** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. **Bu süreler dışında, cevaplamayı sınav bitmeden tamamlarsanız cevap kâğıdınızı ve soru kitapçığınızı salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz. Bildirilen sürelere aykırı davranışlardan adayın kendisi sorumludur.**
4. **Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınav salonuna alınmayacaktır.**
5. Sınav süresince görevlilerle konuşmak, görevlilere soru sormak yasaktır. Aynı şekilde görevlilerin de adaylarla yakından ve alçak sesle konuşmaları ayrıca adayların birbirinden kalem, silgi vb. şeyleri istemeleri kesinlikle yasaktır.
6. Sınav sırasında, görevlilerin her türlü uyarısına uymak zorundasınız. Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce, sınav kurallarına uymanıza bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanlar ve yapılacak uyarılara uymayanlar Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
7. Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenler Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır. Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle incelenecek, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel veya toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacak ayrıca bu aday/adaylar 2 yıl boyunca ÖSYM tarafından düzenlenen hiçbir sınava başvuru yapamayacak ve sınava giremeyecektir. Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM bu salonda sınava giren tüm adayların sınavını geçersiz sayabilir.
8. Cevap kâğıdında doldurmanız gereken alanlar bulunmaktadır. Bu alanları doldurunuz. Cevap kâğıdınızı başkaları tarafından görülmeyecek şekilde tutmanız gerekmektedir. Cevap kâğıdına yazılacak her türlü yazıda ve yapılacak bütün işaretlemelerde kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların, cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gerekir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
9. Soru kitapçığınızı alır almaz kitapçık kapağında bulunan alanları doldurunuz. Size söylendiği zaman sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını ve soru kitapçığının her sayfasında basılı bulunan soru kitapçık numarasının, kitapçığın ön kapağında basılı soru kitapçık numarasıyla aynı olup olmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitapçığınızın sayfası eksik veya basımı hatalıysa değiştirilmesi için salon başkanına başvurunuz.
Size verilen soru kitapçığının numarasını cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru Kitapçık Numarası" alanına yazınız ve kodlayınız. Cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru kitapçık numaramı doğru kodladım." kutucuğunu işaretleyiniz.
Soru kitapçığı üzerinde yer alan Soru Kitapçık Numarasını doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız.
10. Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıkları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de incelenecektir. Soru kitapçığınızın sayfalarını koparmayınız. Soru kitapçığının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
11. Cevap kâğıdına ve soru kitapçığına yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bilgilerde bir eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir, bu husustaki özen yükümlülüğü ve sorumluluk size aittir.
12. Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdiğiniz cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.
13. **Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitapçığınızı, cevap kâğıdınızı ve sınava giriş belgenizi salon görevlilerine eksiksiz olarak teslim ediniz. Bu konudaki sorumluluk size aittir.**
14. Sınav süresi salon görevlilerinin "SINAV BAŞLAMIŞTIR" uyarısıyla başlar, "SINAV BİTMİŞTİR" uyarısıyla sona erer.

2024 YABANCI DİL TESTİ (YDT)

2024 YKS 3. OTURUM YABANCI DİL TESTİ (YDT)

09-06-2024

İNGİLİZCE TESTİ

1. C
2. D
3. B
4. E
5. C
6. B
7. D
8. D
9. C
10. E
11. B
12. B
13. D
14. C
15. C
16. D
17. B
18. D
19. E
20. C
21. A
22. E
23. D
24. A
25. B
26. D
27. C
28. C
29. D
30. E
31. D
32. A
33. E
34. C
35. A
36. B
37. E
38. B
39. D
40. B
41. E
42. B
43. C
44. C
45. E
46. C
47. C

İNGİLİZCE TESTİ

48. B
49. B
50. B
51. B
52. C
53. B
54. B
55. A
56. C
57. C
58. A
59. D
60. C
61. A
62. D
63. A
64. C
65. D
66. D
67. C
68. C
69. C
70. A
71. C
72. A
73. B
74. C
75. D
76. C
77. B
78. D
79. B
80. D